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The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11. 1736.

№ 430.

MONTAIGNE says, his Father had a Project for erecting in every City in *France*, an Office of Intelligence, in which every Man might enter his Business; by which Means, any one by having Recourse to the publick Register, could easily supply himself or assist another; for, says he, many excellent Men, would be relieved in the most pressing Necessities, which they now labour under, for want of having their Condition known; the World not being so generally corrupted, but there are a Thousand great and liberal Spirits in Town that would never suffer a deserving Man to be persecuted by Want and Misfortunes, if they were but apprised of his Circumstances.

I have so high an Opinion of the Worth and Virtue of the present Age, that I wish, withal my Heart, for the Honour of my Country, that such a Project as this that *Montaigne* mentions, was to take Place in every Market Town in *England*; in the common Hall or other convenient Place, a proper Person should be appointed constantly to attend, with two Books, one to enter down the Names of those that were inclined to become Encouragers of Merit, and in what Manner they intended to bestow their Charity; the other Book to enter down the Names, Circumstances and Pretensions, of those that applied for Relief, and stood in Need of a Patron and Benefactor.

These Books should be kept in alphabetical Order, the different Qualities, Characters and Excellencies, of the several Suitors, should be ranged under their respective Heads; that those noble and generous Persons, that wanted proper Objects to exercise their Munificence on, might easily have Recourse to such as were most agreeable to their own Humour and Disposition; as for Instance, there should be one Class for Poets, another for Projectors, a third for Politicians, and so of the rest; in which Class, I should enter my own Name, not doubting but my Wants, and my Merits, when they were sufficiently known, would procure me a very liberal Benefactor.

By this Means, those who had no eminent Degree of Merit of their own, might supply that Defect, by rewarding and encouraging it in others; if a Man of Distinction should be willing that the World should think him a great Philosopher, he would find nothing to do, but to take two or three Philosophers under his Patronage, and the Business would be done; if he should have a Mind to be thought a Wit, the feeding and cloathing of two or three Poets, would give him an indisputable Title to that Character; if he would have it imagin'd that he was a perfect Judge of Architecture or Painting, he need but keep a good Table for the Connoisseurs, and his Reputation in those Sciences would be established for ever; so in every other Art and Science, he might make the same Progress, and meet with the same Success, if he took the same Methods to arrive at Knowledge; for the Arts and Sciences, will all do Homage to Fortune, if she gives them but the Countenance, or looks but the least kindly upon them.

I am perfuaded, Merit only wants to be known to be rewarded; if any Way could be thought of to bring it out into Day-light, where she might be seen, she would find Friends enow; but can human Patience go thro' the Fatigue of searching for her in all the dark Holes and Corners where she chuses to hide herself? And to pursue her thro' all her various Shapes, that *Proteous* like, she appears in? Can any one imagine, to see her stand shivering in a Penthouse or a Hedge, without Food or Cloaths? Would any reasonable Man think to find her in a little obscure Cottage, or perhaps in a Prison, when there are so many magnificent Palaces, and noble Structures proper for her Reception? Can it be believed, that she should always take up her Residence in the former, and never set her Foot over the Doors of the latter? That she should be a constant and intimate Companion of Want and Misery, and even her Name an utter Stranger to Wealth and Greatness? Is it to be suppos'd, that among so many noble and illustrious Families, whose Virtues do an Honour to their Country, that Merit would not be kindly received and entertained, if she could but be known? Would those excellent Persons, with such large Possessions, and such great Minds, suffer Merit to pine away in Indigence and Obscurity, if she would but reveal herself to them? Would not they be fond of an Opportunity to make an Acquaintance with her, and to raise her into Dignity and Esteem; who, upon all other Occasions, shew such an unbounded Generosity of Soul, that there is not a Songster, a Fidler or Buffoon, who can once get into their Knowledge, but he is immediately received into their Bosom; and thro' their extream Bounty and Magnificence, enjoys not only the Conveniencies, but the Luxuries of the World, and lolls in the Chariot, when Providence and Nature designed he should ride behind it.

HOMER says, *that Modesty is a foolish Virtue in an indigent Person*; and so it certainly is in a deserving one; can any Man, let his Merit be ever so great, expect the World should take Notice of him, if he will not make himself known to the World? Are Favours to be offered, before it is known whether they will be accepted or no? Can he be received as a Competitor, who will not put in his Claim? No, certainly, let every one that has Merit, stand forth and assert his Right, and it will be allowed; the whole Croud of worthless, ignorant, importunate Pretenders, and Hunters of great Mens Levees, will vanish as soon as he appears; he will come with Dignity and Authority, while they sneak away with Shame and Confusion; it is his own Fault, if he is not regarded; the World will be willing enough to do him Justice, if he is not too proud, or too reserved to ask it of them.

LET him but register his Name in *Montaigne*'s Office of Intelligence, and he will soon find a Benefactor; the List of Patrons will be as soon full as a Subscription to an Opera; the Ladies would lay aside a small Pittance of their Pin-money for the Encouragement and Support of Merit in Distress; and for a Tenth Part of what they throw away upon Eunuchs and Players, upon Tumblers and Rope Dancers, they might establish a Character for Sense and Virtue; and those Qualities must be allowed to be of some Value, because they give a Lustre to Beauty, and without any Disparagement to the Fashion or Mode of Dress, are, perhaps, the best Ornaments that a fine Woman can put on; I would say too, if I did not know it would lessen their Esteem, the cheapest; for one Night's Losings at Quadrille, might give Ease and Comfort to a Man of Worth and Abilities for a whole Year.

BESIDES, real Merit and Virtue are never ungrateful to their Benefactors; they pay large Interest for what they receive; they return Fame and Reputation for Countenance and Protection; and Fame and Reputation ought to be as desirable Things to Persons of Fortune and Distinction, as Countenance and Protection are necessary ones, to Men of Genius and Knowledge. What Monument, tho' erected with ever so great a Profusion of Expence; what Stately Pillar or Triumphal Arch can give so true a Glory to a Man, or perpetuate his Memory so long, as to be transmitted down to Posterity (in those Works of Genius that will never die) as the Friend of *Tully* or the Patron of *Horace*?

IT is only for Men of narrow Minds to despise Fame, and to limit all their Thoughts and Desires within their own little Sphere of Action; Wretches that can hoard up Riches, without knowing the Use of them, or ever imploying a Farthing to one honest or laudable Purpose; Who can see, without the least Emotion or Remorse, the Anguish and Sorrow that others suffer, and would not part with the smallest Portion of those useless Treasures, which they keep locked up in their Coffers, to relieve the Necessities of the most intimate Friend, or the nearest Relation; but on the contrary, would snatch the last Morsel from the Mouth of the Hungry, or strip the last Rag from the Back of the Naked, tho' they left them expiring with Want and Cold.

BUT this sordid and inhuman Disposition is peculiar only to those who sprung from the Dregs of the People, and who by a Life of Rapine, and a long Train of Fraud and Villainy, have accumulated together a vast Mass of Wealth, but who in the midst of a Princely Fortune, retain their original Vileness. But this is not generally the Vice of those, whose Possessions descended to them from their Ancestors; such Men seldom want a Spirit to be Liberal, but then this Spirit of Liberality in them is often misapplied, and directed to wrong Objects; they lavish their Fortune away upon vain Amusements, or in dangerous Pleasures; and scatter it about with the utmost Profusion upon those who administer to their Vices, or their Luxury; but to the Meritorious and Deserving, are perfect Misers, and either neglect them intirely, or deal their Bounties out to them with a very sparing and parsimonious Hand.

BUT there are some Spirits of a higher Order among us, who think and act upon better and nobler Principles; who have the greatest Regard and Esteem for Merit, without the Ostentation of shewing it, and will, where publick Encouragement is wanting, supply it by their own private Munificence; but it must be confessed, there are many others, whose Bounty no Man ever tasted, and yet whose Zeal is always in a Flame for the Good of their Country; who have delivered many wise Precepts, but never did one good Action; whose Hearts are so deeply engaged for the Concerns of the whole Community, that they have no room to spare for the Interest of any Individual: But it would be a kind of Reproach upon Merit, even to be taken Notice of by those noisy Declaimers and Trumpeters of their own Praise; they are all alike equally Odious and Contemptible, from the great, over-grown, insolent, self opinionated Malecontent, whose ravenous Appetite could never be satisfied, but still craved the more, the more it was crammed, down to the giddy, light, fluttering Fop, whose Publick Spirit is like his Dress all Tinsel, false and affected.

Bristol, Nov. 4. The Sea-Flower, Capt. Cox, of this Port, mention'd to be lost, was drove on the Perin Sands near Penzance; the Country People came down and broke open her Hatches, and carried off some Part of her Cargo; but a Company of Soldiers came from Truroe to their Assistance, who finding the Country Fellows persist in their unjustifiable and villainous Proceeding, were obliged to fire on them, by which one was killed on the Spot, and several others dangerously wounded, when they fled, and the Ship, with the greatest Part of the Cargo, was saved for the Owners.

His Majesty's Birth-day was celebrated here on Saturday with great Demonstrations of Joy, by ringing of Bells, displaying of Flags and Streamers from the Shipping, several Vollies fir'd by Brigadier Harrison's Regiment of Foot, and repeated again by a Party of that Regiment drawn up before the Council-House in the Evening, at every Loyal Health drank by the Magistrates and Officers of the said Regiment.

Four other Persons convicted of the Riot here on the 11th of June 1735, are sent up by Habeas Corpus to London, in order to receive Judgment for the same in the Court of King's Bench.

Canterbury, Nov. 6. Last Saturday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day, the Morning was usher'd in with ringing of Bells; and the Right Worshipful the Mayor of this City, with the Recorder, Chamberlain, Sheriff, and other Members of the House of Burghmot, with many others of the principal Gentlemen and Inhabitants of this City, and also the Officers of General Wade's Regiment quarter'd here, met at the King's-Head, where they drank their Majesties Healths, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the rest of the Royal Family, &c. with the greatest Chearfulness and Unanimity. The Soldiers were drawn up, and fir'd after each publick Health; which was seconded by three Huzza's of the Company within Doors; and the Evening was concluded with all the Tokens of mutual Joy and Satisfaction.

Thursday being the Birth-day of the late King William III. and Yesterday being Gunpowder Treason, the same were observ'd here with the usual Rejoicings.

We

We hear from Maidſtone, that the Second of November being the appointed Day for electing a Mayor in that Corporation, Mr. Richard Flint, Grocer, went out of that Office; and there were elected two Mayors, and both ſworn before the Jurats, viz. Mr. Richard Muſſery, who was next the Chair, and Mr. Samuel Holliſter, Brewer. The late Mayor refuſed to deliver up the Enſigns of Magiſtracy to the former, tho' demanded, and gave them to the latter. There is a Suit already depending in the King's Bench of the Validity of ſome of the Jurats.

LONDON.

They write from Durham, that his Majeſty's Birth-day was celebrated there with ringing of Bells, burning of Tar Barrels, and other Demonſtrations of Joy and Loyalty; as was alſo the next Day, which was the Anniverſary of the Diſcovery of the Gunpowder Plot; when a Sermon was preached before the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. ſuitable to the Occaſion.

The lower Road leading from Marlborough in Wiltſhire, to Beckhampton, Sandy Lane and Briſtol, (which is much the warmeſt, ſafeſt, and neateſt Way) being finiſhed, Thomas Smith of Kenner, Eſq; thereupon made a very handſome Entertainment for his Neighbours, on a very large, high, and beautiful Hill, call'd Celbury Hill, which lies in the lower Road; and in a very loyal and affectionate Manner, all the Company drank a Health to his Majeſty King George, the Queen, the Princeſs, the Duke, and the reſt of the Royal Family; after which, Healths were drank to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, the Right Hon. the Earls of Hertford and Pembroke, the Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, and the reſt of the King's Friends. —— After Dinner a Bull was baited at the Top and Bottom of the ſaid Hill, and between 4 and 5000 People, ſate at the Bottom of that and another ſteep Hill oppoſite to it, which made a very agreeable Appearance, and ſeem'd to be as pleaſing to the Company, as the other Diverſion: There were alſo Back-ſword, Wreſtling, Bowling and Dancing. The ſame Diverſions were repeated the next Day, and alſo running round the Hill for a Petticoat. —— The third Day the Bull was divided by Mr. Smith among his poor Neighbours on the Top of the Hill; where they diverted themſelves with Bonfires, Ale and Roaſt Beef for ſeveral Hours, and concluded with drinking the Royal Family's and ſeveral other loyal Healths.

Laſt Week ſome malicious Perſons ſet Fire to an Oat Rick belonging to Mr. Aſhley of Glen, near Rowel, in Northamptonſhire, by which near Fourſcore Quarters of Oats were conſum'd.

To-morrow his Majeſty's Ship the Greenwich of 50 Guns will be put into Commiſſion, and the Command thereof given to Capt. Cornwall.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in Brookſtreet Philip Garbert, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a plentiful Eſtate in the County of Surry.

Laſt Tueſday his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh arrived in Town from Scotland.

A few Days ſince the Rev. Mr. Bennet, Vicar of Aldbrough in the County of Suffolk and Dioceſe of Norwich, was inducted into the Vicarage of Friſton in the ſaid County, to which he was lately preſented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Strafford.

The Right Rev. Dr. Joſiah Hort, Biſhop of Kilmore and Ardagh, in Ireland, is gone from the German Spa to Leyden, to conſult Dr. Boerhaave for his Health.

Laſt Night her Majeſty, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Duke and Princeſſes, came from Kenſington to the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, and ſaw the Opera call'd, *Alcina*; after which, her Majeſty, the Duke and Princeſſes, returned to Kenſington:

But the Prince and Princeſs of Wales went to St. James's, where they intend to reſide till Sunday next, when they will return to Kenſington.

Laſt Sunday Morning died in an advanced Age at her Houſe at Bromley in Kent, the Lady Garland, Relict of the late Sir John Garland, Knight.

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Whitby of Harwich, Eſq; kiſs'd her Majeſty's Hand at Kenſington, on his being appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Train of Artillery commanded by his Grace the Duke of Argyle.

Laſt Night their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Richmond, were expected in Town at their Houſe at Whitehall, from the Hague.

Laſt Night James Smith, Eſq; who was the Gentleman robbed by George Sutton and Robert Campbell, otherwiſe Bob the Glazier, made his Information before Col. De Veil, of the Particulars of the Robbery mentioned in our laſt, and being bound over to Proſecute, and thoſe that took them to give Evidence, they were both committed by the ſaid Colonel to Newgate.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 148 1-4th. India 178. South Sea 99 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 105 to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 116 3-4ths. Royal-Aſſurance 110 1-half. London-Aſſurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 5 l. 19 s. to 6 l. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 5 l. 19 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 3 l. 10 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 1 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 to 5 Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 8 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-8ths per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 1 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116.

STRAYED out of the Ground of David Papillon, Eſq; at Lee near Black-heath, a black Saddle Horſe, 15 Hands high, wanting one Inch, coming Five; with a cut Tail; the Mane cut ſhort and even; a large Head, without any Mark in his Face, a white Foot the near Side behind. Whoever ſhall find and bring home the ſame, ſhall have a Guinea Reward, beſides their Charges.

WHEREAS Alexander Clerc, a Frenchman, went away with a Sum of Money on Saturday the 30th of October in the Afternoon, which he received at the Bank, and has not ſince been heard of; he is about 30 Years of Age, ſtrong ſet, fair Complexion, had on when he went away a Drab-colour Cloth Coat, black Waiſtcoat, Leather Breeches, a brown bob Wig, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh. Whoever ſecures him, and gives Notice to Mr. Noah Bliſſon, at Mr. Smith's, Packer, in Lothbury, ſhall have Fifty Pounds Reward, paid by the ſaid Mr Noah Bliſſon.

NOAH BLISSON.

London, October 29, 1736.

WHEREAS Alexander Clerc, a Frenchman, went away this Afternoon about One o'Clock, with a Sum of Money which he received at the Bank, and has not been ſince heard of; this is to give Notice, that I Joſeph Clerc, deſires him to return, and gives him all Aſſurance, that if he doth, and applieth himſelf to me, every thing ſhall be made eaſy to him.

JOSEPH CLERC.

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